



TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 27, 1859.

Can They Get Mad?

John Van Buren once said, "the worst thing about Old Cass is, that he can't get mad. I tried every mode to get him enraged during the campaign of 1858, and I could only get him to bubble a little, like a kettle of soap, and after his defeat I went up to Detroit to see him, and ordered my trunk to his house, thinking then I had done it—but that old piece of leather, he met me at the gate, all smiles and hospitality. The South appear to be trying the same in the Senate, upon the entire body of dough-face North, whom Cass represents. The late arrangement of the Committees in that body, may for impudence, rank with the ineffable effrontery of John Van Buren's visit to Gen. Cass, and for that matter, it appears to be taken almost as kindly. Not a whisper is heard from Northern Senators, nor from the Northern dough-face press—nor an intimation that the following is not a perfectly liberal and just arrangement of the Committees.

On Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Mason of Virginia, Douglas, Sibley, Hall and Crittenden.
On Finance.—Messrs. Foster of Virginia, Pearce, Gwin, Bright and Hammond.
On Commerce.—Messrs. Clay of Alabama, Bigler, Tomlinson, Clegg and Sargent.
On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Davis of Mississippi, Fitzpatrick, Johnson of Ark., Cheanut and Lane.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Mallory of Florida, Thompson, Sibley, Hammond and Nicholson.
On Judiciary.—Messrs. Bayard of Delaware, Pugh, Benjamin, Green and Powell.
On Post Offices.—Messrs. Yule of Florida, Gwin, Rice, Bright and Hemphill.
On Public Lands.—Messrs. Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tenn., Lane, Pugh and Rags.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Benjamin of Louisiana, Clark and Hemphill.
On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Sebastian of Arkansas, Brown, Fitch, Rice and Hann.

On Pensions.—Messrs. Thomson of New Jersey, Clay, Salisbury and Powell.
On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Tomlinson of Georgia, Crittenden and Nicholson.
On Claims.—Messrs. Iverson of Georgia, Mallory and Rags.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Brown of Mississippi, Mason, Johnson of Tenn., Yule and Kennedy.
On Patents.—Messrs. Bigler of Pa., Thompson, Tomlinson and Hemphill.

On Public Buildings.—Messrs. Briggs of Indiana, Davis and Kennedy.
On Territories.—Messrs. Green of Missouri, Douglas, Sebastian, Fitzpatrick and Hann.

To Audit Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—Messrs. Johnson of Tenn., and Powell.
On Printing.—Messrs. Fitch of Indiana and Davis.

On Engraved Bills.—Messrs. Lane of Oregon, and Bigler.
On Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Hann of Cal., and Salisbury.

On the Library.—Messrs. Pearce of Maryland, and Bayard.

The *Advertiser* adds: "To present the sectional, ultra pro-slavery constitution of the committees in a still stronger light, we give below in parallel columns, the chairman of each of them, showing that of the twenty-two, sixteen are from slave States representing a population of eight millions, and six from free States representing a population of eighteen millions, not a Republican being at the head of a single committee however unimportant."

By recapitulation it will be seen that all the committees of highest importance, are in pro-slavery hands, as follows:

Slave States.	Free States.
Foreign Relations.	Pensions.
Finance.	Patents.
Commerce.	Public Buildings.
Military Affairs.	Printing.
Naval Affairs.	Engraved Bills.
Judiciary.	Enrolled Bills.
Post Offices.	
Public Lands.	
Private Land Claims.	
Indian Affairs.	
Revolutionary Claims.	
Claims.	
District of Columbia.	
Territories.	
Contingent Expenses.	
Library.	

An injured, down-trodden, and oppressed people, are the "peculiar institution men."

Filling of Senate Committees.

The filling of the Republican side of the Senate Committee, was committed to Senators Bingham, Foot and Dixon. Mr. Foot declined any position.

The minority of the committees was thus arranged.

Foreign Relations.—Seward and Sumner.
Finance.—Fessenden and Cameron.
Commerce.—Hamlin and Chandler.
Military Affairs.—Wilson and King.
Naval Affairs.—Hale and Anthony.
Judiciary.—Trumbull and Foster.
Post Offices.—Hale and Dixon.
Public Lands.—Harlow and Bingham.
Private Land Claims.—Grimes and Ten Eyck.
Pensions.—Durkee, Harlow, Grimes.
Indian Affairs.—Hemphill, Doolittle, and Clark.
Revolutionary Claims.—Durkee and Ten Eyck.
Claims.—Sumner and Foot.
District of Columbia.—Hamlin and Wilson.
Patents.—Simmons and Trumbull.
Public Buildings.—Clark and Doolittle.
Territories.—Cullander, and Wade.
Contingent Expenses.—Dixon.
Printing.—Anthony.
Engraved Bills.—Harlan.
Enrolled Bills.—Harlan.
Library.—Cullander.

No chairmanship, or majority of any committee, however unimportant, was given to a Republican, and as before stated, it will be observed that nearly three to one fell to the lot of Southern Senators. But it is useless to complain, "the dog will have his day," and bye-and-bye, perhaps it will be our turn.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The *Lapeer Republican*, states that on Monday last, as Mr. John Padrick was in the act of cutting down a large pine tree, a heavy dead limb fell with a terrible crash upon his head, stunning and crushing the poor man to the earth without warning or mercy. The young man's injuries were so severe that death occurred about two hours after the accident. The occurrence took place near Rogers & Jones Mill, in the town of Attica in that County.

GO IT.—Jefferson-avenue was alive with bells and bulles and fast teams, fast men and fancy sleighs last week. 964 sleighs, says the *Advertiser*, passed a single point on Jefferson-avenue, in one hour on Wednesday.

THE UNION SAYS.—The Union saviors have nominated Gen. Scott for President, and Sam Houston for Vice President. They see new virtues in Gen. Scott. When the Whigs nominated him in 1852, they all opposed him.

LOCOFISCO STATE CONVENTION.—The Locofisco State Convention, met at Detroit on Wednesday last week, and determined to hold the State Convention at Detroit, Feb. 23d, to appoint delegates to Charleston.

Over-Loading Buildings

Another accident has just occurred in the City of New York, from overloading a building. The *N. Y. Tribune* of Thursday last, in speaking of this catastrophe, says: "In the case of the Broad street calamity, where two persons lost their lives by the falling of a provision store, and several others were more or less injured, the *Coroner's Jury* yesterday rendered a verdict of *culpability*. It appeared in evidence that the building had been erected for the dry goods business, and was more lightly timbered than buildings designed for provision stores usually are. Although there were some doubts of the stability of the building for a grocery and commission store from the time it was first occupied for that business, it seems that the occupants loaded the upper part with some 5,000 barrels of flour, although they confess that they always regarded that part of the building as the weakest. No effort was made by the *Coroner* to ascertain how deeply the beams were set in the side walls. When we visited the ruins, shortly after the disaster, it was a subject of common remark, among the firemen and others, that the beams could not have had a lodgment of more than three inches in the wall, and it was surprising that the structure had not given way before. The *Jury* found 'that the first and immediate cause of the falling of the building was the setting of one of the main rear supports into the masonry-work of the cellar wall, by which the whole weight of the contents seems to have been thrown on this weak point; that the cause of the accident was the overloading of the building; and inasmuch as it had not been built strong enough for the purpose for which it was used, we find that the original owner and the occupants are culpable.' The police were caused to prevent people from congregating or passing in front of the store while it was known to be in a precarious condition. Doubtless there are many other stores down town equally insecure. If so, we hope that 'out of this nettle, danger, we will pluck this flower—safety.'"

Mr. Campau.

The body of J. B. Campau, Esq., was found by John Gordon, a Scotchman, who was searching for it, fifteen feet from the dock, at the foot of Bates-street. No wounds were found, and an autopsy gave evidence of a sound exterior. The body was taken from the dock at eleven o'clock on Monday. The funeral of Mr. Campau took place on Wednesday afternoon, from his late residence, and was largely attended.

Mr. Campau left a wife and two young boys, the eldest about nine years old, and an infant child to support them.

The deceased was a member one of the oldest and richest of the ancient French families of Detroit, and was brought up a Catholic, though from the fact that Rev. Dr. DuRoi and Bishop McQuinn officiated at the obsequies, it would appear that he was not in that connection at the time of his death. Mr. Campau's age was forty. He was a social, genial, kindhearted and honorable man, fast to his friends, and possessed of many qualities to attract, and to attract. Verdict, accidental drowning.

THE RAKE'S PROGRESS.—The *Albany Journal* says: Hogarth's immortal illustration of "The Rake's Progress" may become a fitting type of what some modern Hogarth will yet give to the world under the cognomen of "The Toady's Progress."

One Labrador, a member of Congress from Wisconsin, justified slavery the other day on the ground of the durability of the human race. As the negro is of a different blood and origin from the white, the latter is under no obligation to recognize as applicable to the former, the Divine injunction of humanity and brotherhood!

Gathering courage from this trifling and infidel sentiment, Brooks, at the Union meeting Monday night, justified slavery because the Saviour approved of it in his day. This piece of rank blasphemy received rather approval than rebuke from the clergyman who spoke after him!

And O'Connor, the lion of the evening, additions to deep deeper and come up filthier than any Northern man who had ever gone before him, declared slavery to be a just and benign ordination of nature, which should be perpetual!

After these strides in the downward path of infidelity, blasphemy and injustice, the mining words of Hunt, Thayer and Dix seem like very stupid specimens of insane toyism. But they all point a moral, and, properly placed, would help fill up the picture of "The Toady's Progress."

AN OLD VIRGIN.—The family of the late James Reade, living a few miles north of Rome, we learn from the *Argos*, have in their possession a violin, made in the year 1597. On the inside there appears the following card in Latin:

"Aut. et. Hic. Frat. Amos. Cremo. et. alii. 1597."

It was repaired in 1728. The card of the repairer is also pasted on the inside, which reads as follows:

"Michael. Cremo. repara. 1728."

The present owner of this relic first knew of its history as being the property of Alexander Montgomery, Earl of Eglinton; afterward it became the property of Archibald Montgomery, also Earl of Eglinton. It then went into the hands of William Reade, uncle of the late James Reade, and then into the hands of the latter, whose family now own it.

KNOW NOTHING.—The American National Central Committee met at the American Hotel, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Jacob Broome, chairman. A committee was appointed to confer with the committee appointed by the Washington meeting on Monday night, to consider a plan of organization for uniting the opposition to the administration, consisting of A. H. H. Stuart, of Va.; Anthony Kennedy, of Md.; Erasmus Brooks, of N. Y.; Blanton Duncan, of Ky.; and Jacob Broome, of Pa. A committee was also appointed to prepare an address to the American people. No other action was decided on. The session was chiefly devoted to private discussion of the claims of prominent men to fill the Presidential chair.

KEEPING AN EYE OPEN TO BUSINESS.—A notice asking for signatures to the call for a Union Meeting in New York contains the following paragraph:

It is unnecessary to point out to business men, especially those seeking for Southern trade, the immense advantages which will result from their names appearing prominently connected with this great, patriotic and conservative movement. A large extra edition of the papers containing an account of the proceeding will be printed especially for circulation among Southern merchants.

PATENTS.—The application of Patents in 1858 amounted to 2504 against 4771 in 1857; the patent issued in 1858 were 3710 against 2910 in 1857, and the receipts of the office showed an excess over the expenditures of \$10,221 42, against a deficit of \$15,450 03 in 1857. The receipts, applications and patents issued in 1859 show a considerable increase over those of 1858.

DEATH OF A STUDENT.—At H. A. W. Munger, of Wisconsin, a student at Mills College, died after a short illness.

PRINTERS' FESTIVAL.—The Typographical Union give their Annual Festival at Merrill Hall, in Detroit, on Monday evening next.

The Speakership.

There will be no more votes for Speaker until the holidays are over. The vote, as it stood on Wednesday, after Mr. Boock had withdrawn, and it was supposed that all anti-Republicans would unite on Mr. Milson, is given below, from which will be seen that the Republican strength remains true to its faith, and to the candidate. This list is taken from the *N. Y. Tribune* of Wednesday:

For Mr. Sherman.—Adams, Mass., Aldrich, Albany, Babb, Bland, Buchanan, Biaz, Bragdon, Burlington, Burlington, Burrill, Clark, Claiborne, Clifton, Campbell, Carey, Carter, Cass, Colfax, Conkling, Corwin, Coville, Curtis, Deland, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Elliott, Ely, Farnsworth, Fenton, Ferry, Foster, Frank, French, Goodell, Graham, Grow, Gurley, Hale, Hall, Hoskins, Helmick, Hickman, Hoard, Humphrey, Hutchins, Irvine, Junkin, Kellogg, Mich., Kellogg, H., Kenyon, Kilgore, Killinger, Leach, Mich., Lee, Longenecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Marston, McKean, McKitt, McPherson, Moorehead, Merrill, Morse, Nixon, Otis, Palmer, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Porter, Potter, Rice, Rice, R. I., Royce, Schwarz, Sedgwick, Simes, Spaulding, Spenser, Stanton, Stevens, Stewart, P., Stratton, Tappan, Thayer, Theaker, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Vandever, Van Wyck, Verree, Wade, Wadsworth, Watson, Washburn, Wick, Washburn, Davis, Miss., DeJarnette, Dimick, Elwell, Florence, Gornett, Gattrell, Hamilton, Harnden, Harris, Va., Hawkins, Hill, Hindman, Holman, Houston, Howard, Hughes, Jackson, Jones, Keitt, Knicker, Larned, Larnie, Leach, N. C., Leake, Logan, Love, McLary, Martin, O., Martin, Va., Maynard, McClelland, McQueen, McLaie, Miles, Moore, Ky., Moore, Ala., Morris, H., Niblack, Noel, Pendleton, Peyton, Phelps, Pryor, Rogers, Robinson, Ill., Ruffin, Ross, Scott, Seckles, Sims, Sisson, Smith, S. C., Sprague, S. C., Stewart, S. C., Stewart, S. C., Taylor, Thomas, Underwood, Vallandigham, Vance, Whitely, Winslow, Woodson, Wright—96.

For Mr. Eberidge.—Anderson, Ky., Boggs, Gilmer, Milford, Morris, Pa., Wilson, Wood, Washburn, Washburn, Md., Eberidge, Watson, Nelson, Quaker, Stokes.

For Mr. Davis.—Adair, Clark, N. Y., Montgomery, Biggs.

For Mr. Nelson.—Mr. Davis, Ind.

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For Mr. Nelson.—Mr. Davis, Ind.

Letter from Jerome M. Treadwell, Esq.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Dec. 16, 1859.

FRIENDS KERR:—When I last saw you, I promised you some "desultory notes from the way-side," on my journey south; and as a halt of a few days at this city (in company with my friend "the Doctor," enables me to comply, I will proceed to give you a slight sketch of my journey, premising that the continued frosty and congealed state of the atmosphere, as well as all surrounding nature, during nearly our entire trip thus far, has prevented any view of many objects of interest on the route.

Our first stopping place was at Toledo, where the ample accommodations of the "Island House," a commodious, four-story brick hotel, erected by the railroad company, in connection with their immense depot, on the island in the Maumee at Toledo, now presided over by that favorite host, Angier, formerly of Cleveland, afforded very desirable comfort and shelter from the bleak winds that began to whistle around us, as we stepped from the cars into the ample halls of the hotel. A period of twelve years since my last visit to Toledo, has transformed that formerly smitten, sickly and unsightly village of sand hills, into a thriving, prosperous and busy commercial emporium. Where ten years ago small rows of frame buildings occupied the choice locations on the business streets, now large brick blocks of stores and shops rear their architectural proportions four and five stories into the air, while their display of contents indicate a thriving state of trade. While the commercial position of Toledo, in connection with the Lake commerce and the new extended line of railway communication in each direction, give her advantages in a business view almost unequalled upon the Lakes, and a commendable spirit of enterprise prevails among her citizens in the promotion of educational and kindred institutions, the low and unhealthy situation of the place, as well as surrounding country, and the sluggish malachite-breeding river that passes through, must continue to be a serious drawback to its rapid settlement, as a suitable place for residence. The cars of the Michigan and Dayton Railroad, which now forms a direct connection through to Cincinnati, pass over a new and hardly as yet well-settled road-bed, and the country through to Lima, is as yet quite new and mostly unimproved, resembling in its characteristics much the same features as to soil and timber with our Michigan "swamp lands." It is however anticipated that the great advantages now afforded by the construction of this road, in the way of markets, &c., will open up and develop much of this wilderness. I was informed by the gentlemanly and energetic Superintendent, with whose company we were favored, (Mr. T. Schomaker), a leader of the lately introduced Collector, that the business and travel upon the road is constantly increasing, and thus far has met the anticipations of its projectors. It must ultimately become the main thoroughfare for Michigan and Northwestern travel to Cincinnati, as it is a saving in distance over the Sandy route of some thirty miles. There are several growing and pleasant villages upon the route, among which Sidney and Hamilton are principally noted. Dayton now has a population of some 100,000, and is reckoned the third city in the State. The prevailing sentiment in this region appeared to be Republican of a most decided and animated character. The fauna of John Brown, and his execution by the authorities of Virginia, thus upon the thoroughfares which I have traveled this side of Cincinnati, a staple topic of conversation, and the opinions expressed concerning it as widely different in their spirit and character as the diversity of views upon the slavery subject that prevails in the different sections. While at the North now appeared to justify the forcible and illegal proceedings of Brown and his squad at Harper's Ferry, yet much sympathy was expressed in his fate, many believing that all the ends of justice could be obtained without his execution. Upon crossing the Ohio River, however, and particularly at the political centers, at Frankfort, Louisville and this city, a very general sentiment appears to prevail that the conduct of Brown and his associates are a true criterion of the wishes and views of the great body of the Northern people, and I have been surprised to observe particularly throughout Kentucky the freedom and even hippany with which the idea of a dissolution of the Union of our States is received, as an event in the contingency of the success of the Republican party, not only possible but desirable.

Some observations as to the institution here and in Kentucky, and the habits, customs and sentiments of the people, I shall reserve for a future communication, as this appears to be already drawing too much length.

The garden of Kentucky is said to be located between Lexington, or rather Paris and Lexington, and it certainly is a very beautiful country. In the vicinity of Lexington, large improvements and tasteful substantial buildings and surroundings, testify as to the rich character of the soil and the wealth of the inhabitants. While at Lexington, I employed a leisure afternoon in visiting Henry Clay's old plantation, "Ashland," now occupied by James B. Clay, Esq., who has erected a tasteful one-and-a-half story brick mansion with wings, in place of the former dwelling. It is situated about two miles south from Lexington, and is much visited by strangers here. The street upon which it is located abounds in handsome, well improved farms and fine dwellings, generally located a distance from the street of twenty to thirty rods. I also visited the grave of Henry Clay, in the beautiful cemetery at Lexington, and had a view of the stately monument now erected by the State of Kentucky therein, and not yet quite completed. It is of a brown colored stone, of good proportions and elegant design, and is to be surmounted with a statue of the Statesman, and be furnished by citizens of Philadelphia, and I understand, in preparation in Italy. It is altogether a noble tribute to the memory of Kentucky's favorite son.

At Frankfort the Legislature were in session, and I had the privilege of a visit to the different Houses, and also the public library and other public buildings. I also visited the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, which was then in session and appeared to be very fully attended by the bar of the State, as well as many laymen in the Court. The arguments in several cases, which were oral and delivered with much emphasis and power of language, were attentively listened to by a large auditory, and seemed to be of a superior order of forensic eloquence.

A meeting of the members of the State Agricultural Society, composed of delegates from nearly all the counties in Kentucky, was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and afforded me a fine opportunity for a view of the yeomanry as represented in that Society. The address of Brutus L. Clay, Esq., the President of the Society for several years past, on his retiring from office, was delivered in a plain, straightforward and sensible style, devoid of all ornaments of rhetoric, and exhibited the affairs of their Society to be in quite a flourishing condition, having some \$4,000 in the Treasury and free from indebtedness. The Society were about to ask another annual appropriation from the Legislature of \$5,000, which amount has been appropriated to them annually for a series of years.

Mr. Clay is a tall, gray-haired man, apparently

about sixty years of age, of plain appearance and dignified manner, resides in Fayette County, and has been largely engaged in the raising and improvement of stock, both horses and cattle, and is said to have upon his plantation, near George town, some excellent specimens of best variety of blooded horses, &c. Much attention is given throughout this section of Kentucky to the improvement of stock, and at the annual State and County fairs very liberal bounties are provided for this purpose.

I noticed many large fields of growing wheat, which appeared to be looking well and an unusual breadth of grain sown.

At Louisville, business appeared to be in full activity, and large quantities of "hog," which forms a staple article here, as at Cincinnati, seemed to be finding their way to the city, to be worked up into bacon and all kinds of hog meat, as well as candle grease and oil.

The lay crop this year, in the estimation of experienced traders, is much diminished from the last and previous years. The arrivals at Cincinnati and Louisville thus far exhibit a falling off of nearly one-third from the receipts of last year. One firm, whose purchases last year amounted to 250,000 hogs, informs me this year have not reached over 100,000. The people here talk long in all its varieties—raise hog—eat hog in various shapes—and a few of them seem to partake of the spirit and nature of that useful creature.

Louisville is a thriving and enterprising city. The country about it in all directions is rapidly improving, as exhibited in the cultivation of new lands, and erection of fine farm houses, country seats, &c., and the city possesses much of the elements of Yankee enterprise, that appears to be lacking in other parts of the State. The opening up of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, lately completed, is beginning to throw into the lap of Louisville the rich fruits of a large section of heretofore inaccessible country, which has had its outlets at distant points.

I journey to Nashville (181 miles) completed. I feel the need of a short time for rest before winging my way farther to the southwest in search of sunshine and health.

The weather throughout the past two weeks has been unusually cold and disagreeable. Throughout Kentucky, the continual dampness of the atmosphere at this season of the year has become a subject of remark, while at various times the cold was so intense that the thermometer ranged to various degrees below zero. Snow fell to the depth of two to three inches, accompanied frequently with sleet and hail. The weather at this city (Nashville) is but little improved, though I am told here it is a remarkable contrast to the weather of the day before.

The waters of the Cumberland River have been so high the past week as to overflow several portions of the settled part of the lower town, and the inhabitants had recourse, in some instances, to small boats to reach the second story windows. Several large Mississippi River steamers have reached here from New Orleans, and are now lying at the docks waiting for freight and passengers.

I am somewhat surprised to find so large and busy a city. It has now a population of some 10,000, and many large and elegant fine story blocks of buildings, that I did not see elsewhere in size or elegance of appearance, even at Louisville. The charges of all sorts here on travelers would seem to warrant a very liberal and friendly-baring city.

I shall have to reserve my remarks on the town, with a sketch of the State House and Legislature, now in full session, for another paper, which will probably be dated from Charleston, and until then remain.

Yours truly,

JEROME M. TREADWELL.

RETURNED.—Hon. Wm. A. Howard returned home on a visit last evening. He reports the Republicans as firm in action, and that I have perfect understanding and good feeling. They will continue to do so till July next, if necessary. Mr. Howard goes back to Washington shortly. —*Int. Trib.* 24.

A GAY YOUNG TEAM OF SEVENTEEN.—On Friday morning seventeen well dressed young ladies were seen, marching up Main street, drawing a barrel of flour on a hand sled, walking in couples and drawing by a rope, and the odd one for a leader. Upon enquiry, it was ascertained that they were a quartette of young ladies, who had been engaged by the *Advertiser* to perform a play upon the streets of this city, and that the *Advertiser* had promised to give a barrel of flour to a poor woman on condition that the girls should draw it to her in this manner—a proposition very readily accepted by the girls, and very handsomely performed.

Mr. Trickett, the stable-keeper, was so pleased with the spirited conduct of the girls in this matter, that he gave them a free ride in the afternoon in his big sleigh. —*Concord Patriot*.

OBSCURE ORDERS.—We understand that the managers of the Grand Trunk Railway, last year, desiring a large quantity of wax for use along the line of their road, and having no confidence in American mechanics, set one of their scientific men to make a pattern of the wax required. The pattern in due time was completed and sent to England, with an order for 250,000 axes, and the pattern sent. The house receiving the order went immediately to work to fill it, and a few months ago shipped to the managers of the road at Montreal, the axes so ordered. Upon receiving their property, however, the scientific men found that not one axis out of the whole lot, had a hole in it to receive the handle. They were made according to the order, "exactly like the pattern." They have these axes for sale now in Montreal. —*Port Huron Press*.

A DEEL IN PROSPERITY.—WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—To say a little of the monotony of the fight in the Congressional hall, a duel is to be fought on the tapis. Senator Johnson, of Arkansas, and Col. Thomas C. Hindman, Member of the House from the same State, who reside in the same town, when at home, are personal enemies, and it is probable that there will be pistols and coffee in a corner between them. Mr. Johnson has published, in Arkansas, and here, a highly offensive letter, which Colonel Hindman's friends say he cannot pass over without challenging Johnson. He is not here yet, but is expected here to-day, and it is said that Hindman will at once challenge him. All the scientific duels and gentlemen who are "on the tapis," expecting to be at the death. —*Our Boston Atlas*.

SAD ACCIDENT.—This morning at about eight o'clock, Clarence Edward Clark, son of Wm. W. Clark, Esq., of the Exchange Bank, a beautiful and promising boy of about seven years of age, died from the halibutade of the main staircase in the Oliver House, in the third story, to the door of the hall opening on the level of Ottawa St., a distance of twenty-five feet, striking on his head, and crushing it so that he expired in a short time. The child fell while he was riding on the rail of the stair balustrade at the time, and losing his balance fell over. The best of medical aid was summoned immediately, but he was beyond human skill, and the pride of his parents, who left their room in the flush of boyish glee, but a few moments before, was carried thither, bleeding, insensible, dying.

The shock is a horrible one to the bereaved family, and has cast a deep gloom upon the wide circle of their sympathizing friends. We know not when we have been young, or under such sudden a death of one so young, to record so recently distressing circumstances. —*Tulsa Blade*, Dec. 16.

The remains were brought to this city for interment. The obsequies were performed at Trinity Church, last Sunday morning, Rev. Mr. Walbridge of Toledo officiating. A very large number of our citizens participated in the solemnity of the occasion, feeling an uncommon sympathy for the bereaved. —*Monroe Com.*

The Republican National Convention.